



TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1900.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Chicago, the recent extensive strikes there have been anything else than advantageous to the working men of that city, as thousands of them have been compelled to go away from there to find employment; and, besides, the all sorts of business there has been hurt by the strikes. The only men who have profited by them, it is said, are those who ordered them. Strikes have certainly reduced the hours of labor, but that such reduction has been beneficial to the morals, manners and general condition of laborers has not been proved, and that they have not increased wages, is too well known to require mention. But they are the natural consequences of high tariffs—and the trusts the latter engender and promote.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE HARLAN, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is the only member of that court who utterly dissented from its judgment yesterday in the Kentucky election case. Well, there's nothing strange in that, for, though born and raised in the South, he took part against her in the war between the States, and besides, he was a member of the ever to be remembered electoral commission, that took the Presidency away from the democrat, who was fairly and legally elected to it, and gave it to a republican, who was not elected, but counted in. People who receive injuries may forgive them; those who inflict them, hate their victims to the last.

NOTWITHSTANDING ALL the absurd, disgraceful and expensive present and lasting evils of the Spanish war, the administration has informed the Boer envoys that this country cannot depart from "its invariable custom of not interfering with the affairs of foreign nations," even to the extent of refusing its ally, Great Britain, to stop war upon the South African republics, so that terms of peace may be considered. Non-interference with the affairs of foreign nations is all right, but having interfered with them to the extent it has, to hesitate now in the cause of "humanity," and in so mild a manner, is a little remarkable, to say the least.

NOW THAT the U. S. Supreme Court of the land has decided that the supreme court of Kentucky is the highest court, in respect of all matters in which that particular State is solely interested, the republican Governors of Indiana and New York may possibly conceive the idea that they have sworn themselves by promising Mr. Taylor, the leader of the insurgents in Kentucky, protection against the law officers of that State, who will now be trying to arrest him for complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel.

ONE of the Washington newspapers, all republican now, says it is "not in the confidence of the democratic chieftains." Well, as "democratic chieftains" are not in the habit of making confidants of republican newspapers, there's no special wonder at the referred to announcement, though were it otherwise, the exact reverse would be the case. Democratic politicians, if sane, don't make confidants of their political enemies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, May 22.—The Boer peace envoys called on the President this morning but in an entirely unofficial capacity. The three envoys were received by President McKinley in the blue room. By gradual stages the conversation was turned to the subject of the war and the visit of the envoys to this country. The three visitors did not make any additional plea for intervention but acknowledged that they had been grievously disappointed over the inability of the United States to take any additional steps toward ending the war. President McKinley said that had been able to bring about peace by mediation, it would have been one of the happiest acts of his life. As Great Britain had seen fit to refuse to receive his good offices he could do no more. When the envoys left the President the latter shook hands with each and assured them that he would be glad to see them any time they wished to call.

John D. Lindsay, the attorney for Charles E. W. Neely, this morning appeared before the House committee on judiciary in opposition to the bill providing for extradition of criminals to Cuba. He submitted a brief by his law firm, Nicoll, Anable and Lindsay, of New York, and argued the subject in person. The gist of his argument was that the proposed law is manifestly unjust because it does not provide for the extradition of Cubans to the United States. Mr. Lindsay said that the law under which Neely would be tried in Cuba provides a penalty of not less than six years and one day up to twelve years, and the prisoners are kept shackled in solitary confinement and are punished in other manners adherent to our system. If tried under the United States law the penalty would be from six months to five years.

The World's Fair special committee of the House this morning further considered the St. Louis World's Fair bill. Secretary Gage sent a communication dealing with the government's part in the Chicago exposition, which cost the United States \$5,340,000. He also recommended that the bill provide for closing the exhibits on Sundays and keeping the grounds open.

The House committee on insular affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Mr. Hay, calling upon the Postmaster General for the report of E. G. Rathbone, former director of posts in Cuba, in which he said that the accounts of the island postoffice were correct, and for information to how the report was prepared. The committee also considered without reaching any conclusion the resolution of Mr. Jones calling for information as to the money spent for their personal use by army and navy officers in Cuba and Porto Rico out of the insular funds.

Senators Martin, McMillan and Gallagher the committee appointed by the Senate District of Columbia committee to urge the Senate appropriations committee to agree to the proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$200,000 for the completion of the Memorial Bridge at Arlington, did as they were required yesterday, and are induced to believe that the desired object will be effected. They told the appropriations committee there never would be a more favorable time than the present for building the bridge, as there is a large surplus in the Treasury. It is understood that the only opposition to the bridge is that of the friends of the proposed new boulevard through the mall.

Mr. Richardson, democratic leader of the House, says he thinks the resolution introduced yesterday for the adjournment of the present session of Congress on June 6th will be amended by substituting the 11th for the 6th.

General Walker, who has been here during most of the present session of Congress, consulting the Senate, to which Judge Clark was elected, has gone home, utterly disgusted, it is said, with the manner in which his new allies, the republican members of the House, have treated him.

Quite a number of Mr. Frank Hume's friends among the newspaper correspondents of the House, to which Judge Clark was elected, have been invited to spend the day with him at his home at Warwick, near Alexandria, on the 24th inst., which is election day Confederate decoration day in Alexandria.

General Wheeler was on the floor of the House this morning before that floor was cleared. He had declined the invitation of the Davis Post, G. A. R., of Alexandria, to attend the Union decoration day services there on the 30th inst., but he will go to Frederick, Md., to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac there on Friday next.

The Alexandria County Development Association met at the office of Mr. Lotzner, its president, here yesterday, and appointed a committee to wait upon the District Commissioners to urge the appropriation of both branches of Congress and urge an appropriation for the proposed bridge across the Potomac at Arlington.

The proposition to settle the long standing account between Virginia and the general government by selling the cut entirely, will, it is understood, be adopted and effected by the sundry civil bill, now before the Senate appropriations committee. As the government holds more than a million and a half Virginia bonds, and its debt to Virginia is \$1,000,000, it is thought, to be favorable to the State.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, May 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Platt, from the committee on printing, made a report on Mr. Chandler's resolution to investigate the sale and disposal of "messages and papers of the Presidents, etc." The committee admit that in the sundry civil appropriation bill Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, was given power to use the plates. He secured a copyright. The committee thinks no government publication should be copyrighted. It is a true, they admit, Mr. Richardson expended his own money, and gave no time for several years as editor of the publication. He should have been paid for this work and not have the authority to have entered into a business partnership with the Barnes Company, of Terre Haute. That company, the committee hold, sent out the plates as if they were published under government sanction. This, in the opinion of the committee, is wrong.

The report was ordered printed and to lie over.

According to the investigation Mr. Richardson's receipts from the sales of the edition printed and sold by Mr. Barnes amounted to \$11,320.50. The report says Congress has its own money to avoid a repetition of the false representations of which it has been the victim by again placing government plates at the disposal of private persons. A statute forbids the copyrighting of government publications.

Mr. Morgan introduced resolutions calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the amounts paid for transporting troops and supplies to San Francisco for service in the Philippines, and upon the Secretary of the Navy as to the cost of naval ships and forces to the Philippines via the Suez canal. Mr. Chandler objected to consideration and the resolutions went over.

Mr. Morgan is said to be very resentful because his canal bill has been side-tracked and charges it to railroad influence.

The resolutions of Messrs. Allen and Kenney directing the Secretary of War to furnish a list of the names of men in the army killed, wounded or who have died of disease from the commencement of the war in the Philippines to May 1, 1900, were consolidated. The information asked for also includes the number who have become insane.

Mr. Thurston then called up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

The resolution of Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, calling upon the President to know if it is true, as charged, that the American Trust Company of Havana had been appointed the fiscal agent of the United States in Cuba, was adopted.

The Indian conference report went over and Mr. Lodge called up the Philippine bill.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment striking all after the enacting clause and inserting a provision authorizing the President to bring about peace between the United States and the Philippines and to withdraw the troops from the islands.

Mr. Spooner was recognized for a speech on the Philippine bill.

The Senate resolution was passed withdrawing from the public domain the lands in Oahu, Hawaii, that have been dedicated for many years past as the burial place of the Hawaiian kings, and to maintain this historic cemetery.

The Alaska code bill was then taken up.

Much discussion was caused on the

paragraph relating to Judges in Alaska, Mr. Dayton offering an amendment to reduce the number from three to two. This was defeated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Southern General Assembly of Presbyterians at Atlanta yesterday decided to receive overtures from individuals.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the bank paying a check with a forged endorsement must stand the loss.

Matthew Stanley Quay, former Senator from Pennsylvania, has announced his intention of being a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate.

The President has arranged to go to Fort Monroe next Sunday with Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends, to witness from that point the total eclipse of the sun next Monday.

The proposed marriage of the Austrian heir presumptive, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and the Countess Chotek, worries the Emperor Francis Joseph, and he has tried to prevent it because the children of such a union could not succeed to the throne under the Hapsburg house laws.

The postoffice appropriation bill was passed finally by the Senate yesterday, the amendment to appropriate \$225,000 to carry out existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service being agreed to.

An effort was made by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, to displace the Spooner Philippine bill with the Nicaragua Canal bill as the unfinished business, but it failed by a vote of 21 to 28. The House passed the bill providing for the consolidation of all the street car lines owned or controlled by the Washington Traction Company.

In St. Louis yesterday, the fourteenth day of the street car strike was marked by several riots in different parts of the city. In one instance an innocent spectator was shot and killed while standing near his home, and in another four men were wounded, but none seriously.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

At Elmwood Cemetery, Norfolk, a granite cross was unveiled today to the memory of Rev. A. J. Ryan, the "poet priest."

Miss Nannie Blight, eldest daughter of John Blight, of Prince William county, died yesterday at her home, near Thoroughfare, of pneumonia.

Vincent C. Tabb, 50 years of age, was stricken with apoplexy at his place of business in Portsmouth, yesterday. Death ensued within a few moments.

The barn on the farm of William Ferguson, near Boyce, Clarke county, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night, together with nearly all its contents.

Mary I. Warner, mother of Mrs. Delaware Davis of Haymarket neighborhood, died Sunday morning very suddenly, aged eighty-six years, at Woodburn, the home of her daughter.

Nineteen dwellings in the suburbs of Portsmouth were burned last Sunday night. The inadequate water supply made it necessary for the firemen to tear down a house to stop the rapidly spreading flames. There were no casualties.

Mrs. Lillie M. Borum, of Martinsburg, W. Va., and Daniel Z. Bantz, of Frederick, Md., were married at the parsonage of the Braddock Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, Winchester, yesterday afternoon by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Joyce.

Stephen Baptist, the negro charged with the murder of Peter Jones, near Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg county, was taken from Petersburg, Va., yesterday for trial. The sheriff and deputy in charge of the prisoner were accompanied by a detachment of fifteen soldiers of the Walker Light Guard, of Richmond, to prevent a lynching. Baptist was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the murder. His trial commences today.

At Newport News yesterday the jury in the case of Prof. Frawley, charged with bigamy, brought in a verdict of guilty, and fixed his punishment at eight years in the penitentiary. Frawley conducted his own defense. His first wife broke down and had to be taken from the room, and his second wife went and then fled.

FROM KENTUCKY.—Gov. Taylor late yesterday afternoon issued the following order:

To Geo. D. B. Collier, Frankfort, Ky. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided in favor of Mr. Beckham, nothing now remains to be done except to dismiss the militia and surrender your office to your successor, appointed by Mr. Beckham. You are, therefore, directed to at once dismiss the militia and surrender your office to your successor as soon as the mandate of the Supreme Court is filed, or sooner if you wish.

The Taylor government has completely abandoned the State House square at Frankfort and a motion will be made today in court to dismiss the cases of contest for the minor State offices, thus turning the whole State government over to the democrats. The Taylor soldiers left Frankfort yesterday afternoon.

Charles Finley, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, has been arrested in Indianapolis, Ind., for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder conspiracy. Gov. Mount refused to honor the requisition for Finley who was subsequently released.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 22.—It is understood that democratic attorneys are preparing suit to mandamus Gov. Mount to honor the requisition of Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, for Finley.

Barboursville, Ky., May 22.—Captain John L. Powers who is charged with being accessory to the death of Goebel, and whose whereabouts have been unknown since a warrant for his arrest was issued, was captured last night near Bryant's Store. Before the officers with their prisoner could catch a train for Frankfort, they were served with a writ of habeas corpus.

RATHBONE SUSPENDED.—Late this afternoon Postmaster General Smith issued a statement, carefully worded, announcing that Mr. Rathbone had been suspended from duty, and that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Brigstock, now in Cuba, would be in charge of postal affairs, but not as director, to succeed Mr. Rathbone. Being only suspended, and not removed, Major Rathbone remains liable to arrest. President McKinley has notified Gov. General Wood that the administration will sanction any step he takes in unearthing and prosecuting the rascals in Cuba. Major Rathbone's suspension has been withheld until General Wood suggested it.

One-third of the village of Ponte Claire, on the Canada side of the Lawrence River, was burned today; loss \$50,000.

CITY COUNCIL.

There was a protracted meeting of the City Council last night, and considerable business was transacted. The license law as reported by the finance committee was passed with but one alteration—that making the license tax on bucket shops \$150 instead of \$250, as heretofore. An ordinance allowing the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company to furnish electric power for fans, etc., for a period of one year was also passed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

All the Aldermen were present. After the reading of the Mayor's communication calling Council together Monday night instead of Tuesday, the ordinance providing for levying a license tax was read, it having been laid over the last meeting.

Mr. Hill moved that the license tax on bucket shops be placed at \$100 instead of \$250, as reported from the committee. The tax was \$100 in Richmond and less in other Virginia cities. In fact it was higher in Alexandria than in any other city in the United States. There had been no such business here in the past eight years, and he did not know that any one proposed coming here and engaging in such an occupation; but if one did there were plenty of empty stores here, and if some one opened up in Alexandria an unoccupied store would be rented, clerks employed and other expenses incurred; hence the city would be benefited that much.

Besides, if any one here desired to speculate in this way—and some do—it was an easy matter to go to Washington and take the risks there. As a citizen he desired to bring people here, and such prohibitive license taxes did not savor of good judgment. Mr. Beckham, when Mayor, had been instrumental in having this exorbitant tax placed in the ordinance, and it had remained there ever since. The operators in their business only got 1 percent, and if any person did conclude to start business here it would keep money in Alexandria that now goes to Washington.

Mr. Doble moved the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. J. T. Sweeney asked what was the amount exacted by the State from such people.

Mr. Hill said the State tax was nominal compared with that of the city.

The amendment was adopted, and the ordinance passed by a unanimous vote.

The ordinance was subsequently returned by the Common Council, who adhered to their action and asked for a committee of conference and Messrs. W. H. Sweeney and Curtin were appointed on the part of the Aldermen.

The ordinance later reappeared in the board, the Common Council still adhering to their action in making the tax \$250.

Mr. Hill moved a non-concurrence and that \$150 be substituted. Messrs. Hill and J. T. Sweeney were appointed on the second conference committee, and they in conjunction with a committee from the Common Council recommended placing the tax at \$150. The board adopted their report, which was subsequently concurred in by the lower board.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on streets, submitted a report of the committee on the communications of the Mayor and Auditor in response to the resolution of Council asking by what authority the former signed pay rolls and the latter drew warrants for street work while the office of City Engineer was vacant. The opinion of City Attorney Boothe to the effect that no one had authority to sign the rolls and draw the warrants under the circumstances was made part of the committee's report. The committee in their communication took the ground that the action of the Mayor and Auditor was unlawful, and recommended that the Corporation Attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance defining the status of the committee in case of vacancy in the office of City Engineer and prescribing severe penalties upon any who shall in the future assume the responsibility of ordering street work and paying for the same in an unwarrantable manner.

In submitting the report Mr. Hill said he desired to correct an impression, which had become current, to the effect that there was any feeling on the part of the committee against the Mayor. There was none whatever, and should Council relegate the power to any one else beside the committee to act ad interim when a City Engineer resigned they would be perfectly satisfied. The committee merely wanted the matter settled once and for all time. Neither the Mayor nor Auditor had answered the resolution of Council. They had referred to what had been done a year ago, after Mr. Dunn had resigned the second time, as had been requested by the resolution.

Mr. J. T. Sweeney said he had no objection to the report, but it had always been customary for committees to make their report through their chairman. Hence if the chairman of a committee was a member of the Board of Aldermen he submitted the report to that body and vice versa. This procedure on the part of the street committee seemed to be a departure from a rule or custom.

Mr. Hill said he had presented the report to the Aldermen for the reason that he had introduced the resolution of inquiry in this board, and he believed the report should be brought to the Aldermen.

Mr. Sweeney still insisted that the committee was inaugurating a new departure, and that the old custom was the more proper way. Otherwise any member of a committee could bring before that committee anything to the board of which he might be a member, and confusion and disagreements would likely ensue.

Messrs. Ballenger and Hill thought the presentation of the report to the Aldermen was in order, arguing that the resolution of inquiry originated in this board.

Mr. Hill again took the floor and made a short but animated speech in defense of the committee on streets and their action in submitting the report. He gave a history of the procedure of the Mayor, Auditor and the committee during the vacancy of the office of City Engineer. He said that when Mr. Dunn resigned this year he had informed the committee that he had finished all work that had been ordered. The Mayor had subsequently put William Travers to work constructing a sewer and conducted other business in connection with street matters without consulting the committee and the Auditor had drawn warrants and the Mayor signed them in an unwarrantable manner. The Mayor, after such a procedure, had sent pay-rolls to the committee to be signed, and the latter had very properly refused to do so, recognizing the fact that they had no such power under the circumstances without special authority from Council, which the latter had failed to give, the lower board adjointing a few meetings since while such a resolution was pending in that board. Now the committee merely wanted their powers defined. Council could authorize any one to act during vacancies which might occur in the future and the committee would be satisfied; but they wanted to know where they stood in the premises. If the committee were to be mere figureheads with no powers and entitled to no courtesies and were not to be backed up by Council, for, one, would resign.

Mr. J. T. Sweeney, as an evidence of his faith in the committee, said he had recently voted to override the Mayor's action in vetoing a resolution giving the committee power to continue certain street work when Mr. Dunn had resigned the first time. He had always favored giving committees all that belonged to them. The committee on streets, however, may have erred recently in some particulars, e. g., in introducing a resolution empowering them to continue street work after Mr. Dunn had resigned and then on the back of that submitting a report asking that their status be defined.

Mr. Hill replied, "The resolution was turned down in the Common Council."

This rejoinder provoked a protracted debate as to the circumstances in connection with the tabling of the resolution by the lower board. Some urged one explanation and some others, and the record was finally produced and all hands having been set right the discussion on the adoption or rejection of the committee's report was renewed.

Mr. W. H. Sweeney thought an ordinance defining the powers of the committee superfluous at this time, from the fact that a City Engineer had been chosen and there was plenty of law now for the latter and the committee to work in harmony.

Messrs. Hill, Doble and Ballenger still insisted that a vacancy in the position of City Engineer was likely to occur at any time, and the city in such an event would find itself in the same position it was in a few weeks ago. It would prevent confusion in the future should the matter be settled by law and the uncertainty as to who should act eliminated.

Mr. Marbury saw no utility in the proposed ordinance. Should the City Engineer resign Council could, as he had done on another occasion, empower the committee to continue street work.

The debate continued, the speakers generally reiterating their previous assertions or going into more extensive explanations of their respective standpoints.

Mr. Hill repeated the statement that there was no feeling on the part of the committee toward the Mayor.

Mr. J. T. Sweeney said that while none may now be apparent, that such did at one time exist was plain.

Mr. Hill said if there had been any the circumstances warranted it. Work had been prosecuted without consulting the committee.

Mr. Sweeney expressed in substance the same opinion given by Mr. Marbury—that as matters now stand there is law enough on the subject, and in case of a vacancy in the office of City Engineer Council could, by a simple resolution, authorize the committee to assume his powers.

It was suggested that a resolution embodying the idea be passed, but subsequently a vote on the report was demanded, and it was rejected for want of a constitutional majority. The vote resulted: Ayes, Messrs. Hill, Doble, Ballenger and Clark—4. Noes, Messrs. Curtin, J. T. Sweeney and Mr. President—3. Mr. W. H. Sweeney was not present when the vote was taken.

Mr. Hill then asked permission to withdraw the report together with the Corporation Attorney's opinion, and his request was granted.

Mr. J. T. Sweeney said he would favor a reconsideration of the vote in order to refer the report to the committee on general laws.

Mr. Hill—"No; let it lie in the Board of Aldermen."

The board subsequently adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A called meeting of the board designed to be substituted for the regular meeting of Tuesday was opened at 8:15 p. m. City Engineer Holcombe, who has a special seat in the board, was present, with thirteen members.

The committee on finance reported an ordinance to allow the W. A. & M. V. Ry. to furnish electric motor power to the citizens on payment of 30 percent of the receipts to the city.

Mr. Lawler explained that the city had heretofore granted this franchise without payment, but the company was now asking about \$500 per annum.

Mr. Appich said that he did not know the company got \$300 per annum. The work was a benefit to the citizens and was more trouble than use to the electric company.

Mr. Lawler urged that electric power should be taxed.

Mr. Smith—"I don't think if the bill passes we will have any electric power."

Mr. Lawler—"I don't care for that. The company so far has paid but a small sum."

Mr. Smith said that this tax was a tax on the citizens, for of course the company would raise the price.

Mr. Lawler thought that the city ought to get some revenue from the electric company and showed that the company was furnishing motive power for about 25 fans and also to run machinery.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out the clause relating to a tax on fans, which was lost, and the ordinance passed—yeas 11, nays 2.

The bills of the three experts who examined the candidates for City Engineer—\$40 each—were ordered to be paid.

An adverse report on the petition of W. H. Brown for reduction of assessment on his real estate was made and agreed to.

Mr. Lawler, from the finance committee, then made a concise statement of the anticipated revenues and expenses for the next year. He placed the total net revenue, including taxes on real and personal property, licenses, fines, and expected receipts from the gas works (\$10,000) at \$110,640, and the total expenses, including \$7,500 for street work, at \$108,500. The total value of real estate is placed at \$3,920,335 and bank and water stock at \$954,253.

Mr. Lawler then presented the annual appropriation bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote. But few changes are made in last year's bill.

W. S. Maser, Milhedge, Pa., saved the life of his little girl by giving her One Minute Cough Cure when she was dying from croup. It is the only harmless remedy that gives instant relief. It quickly cures croup, whooping cough, grippe, asthma and all throat and lung troubles.

Mr. Snowden then called Col. Flicklin to the chair and submitted a report from the committee on public property and an ordinance making an appropriation for repairs to the Columbia and Hydraulion engine houses. He said that the work was much needed, but had been postponed until an engineer could supervise the work. The Hydraulion engine house was in the opinion of the committee, the poorest piece of public work ever done in this city.

The report was agreed to and the appropriation was made.

Mr. Snowden then resumed the chair and announced his retirement from the committee on public property, wishing to serve on a committee while the presiding officer of Council. He said that he felt it his duty to call attention to the fact that Mr. Strider, of the Second ward, had been present but twice since the first of January, that he had removed with his family to another State, and that in the chair's opinion a vacancy existed in the board by reason of Mr. Strider's absence. He thought that no one had to hold a seat in Council while living in another State.

Mr. Lawler—What is the law on the subject?

The chair said he did not know.

Mr. Burke moved that the seat of Mr. Strider be declared vacant.

Mr. Evans doubted the legality of the proposed action, as a citizen of Virginia had twelve months to decide whether he would change his residence.

Mr. Smith said that this proposal was to take snap judgment on an absent member. Why not notify him and see where he intends to keep his residence?

Mr. Burke asked what would be the case if all or a majority of the members of Council went away and did not attend meetings.

Mr. Evans said one Alderman from the Fourth ward had once been absent during almost his entire term, and nothing was said.

The chair said that it was necessary members should attend to their duties and that Council had the right to compel the attendance of its members.

Mr. Smith—How can we compel a man to attend?

The chair—He can be fined for not attendance under the laws.

Mr. Trimyer said his point was that the Fourth ward had only three members while it was entitled to four.

It was proposed to refer the subject to the Corporation Attorney, but no action was taken, the chair stating he had done his duty when he called the attention of Council to the matter.

The chair then announced the appointment of Mr. Harrison on the committee on public property and Mr. Paff on the committee on schools in his place.

Mr. Trimyer moved to appropriate \$100 to pay for music for the fire department which would tend the Maryland firemen's convention and supported it with a vigorous speech.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Lawler expressed their concurrence.

Mr. Lawler said Council had given the sequel-centennial \$500 and the city had not received one dollar's permanent benefit from that celebration, and he thought that the firemen should be given \$100. The appropriation was made.

Mr. Trimyer introduced a resolution for the purchase of a street sprinkler and urged its value to the business community, especially on King street.

Mr. Smith said that the street committee had borrowed a sprinkler from Alderman Hill and that the Mutual Ice Company would furnish water, and they would give an example of the work next Saturday. The subject was referred.

The Aldermen returned the license law with an amendment decreasing the tax on "bucket shops" from \$250 to \$100 per annum.

It was asked why make any change, as no "bucket shops" existed here.

Mr. Smith said the high tax had prevented the city from obtaining any revenue from that source.

Mr. Lawler contended that to such an establishment the tax was of little importance.

Council adhered to its former action and Messrs. Baader and Lawler were appointed a conference committee. They soon returned and reported that the committee adhered to the \$250 tax and Council adopted their report. The Aldermen then returned the bill and asked for another conference.

Mr. Trimyer opposed such action. A member suggested that courtesy demanded the granting of the Aldermen's